

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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MAKING TONOPAH THE GOAT

THAT pneumonia is epidemic as a national visitation cannot be gainsaid. The disease knows neither nationality or elime. It prevails from the Arctic to the tropics and the virulence of the attacks are as grave under the equator as they are in the white barrens of the far North where few men ever tread. The cause cannot be even remotely conjectured. Enough it is for us to know that pneumonia is ravaging the continent and exacting a toll of death but, at the same time, it must be remembered that the losses are not nearly as great as they have been in former years. The scourge is not new but the conditions leading to the propagation and dissemination are as puzzling to science as they are to the layman whose ignorance is apt to exaggerate the evil and the serious sequel attendant on neglected attacks. Steffanson, the hardy Arctic explorer, last month was reported suffering from pneumonia away off in that land where the foot of man has seldom trod thus effectually banishing the theory of germs and deleterious gases arising from an accumulation of dust. Steffanson was without medical aid, yet he recovered, while Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose wealth commanded the last resource of science and every expedient that money or genius could suggest, died in her palace in Florida. The disease knows neither caste, race nor sex. Palace and hovel alike are devastated.

With such records pneumonia cannot be considered a special affliction visited upon any certain community for neglect of the laws of sanitation. In the language of the physicians it is not endemic. Wind-swept Butte, sky-bathed Leadville, sunny Arizona and languorous California all contribute their quota to the undertaker. The mortality statistics of Tonopah vouch for the statement that this city has a smaller percentage of fatal cases than any other place of similar population within the confines of the United States. While la grippe neglected has developed dangerous symptoms it is not worse than any other form of suicide for there is no possible excuse for the man who comes out from the hot underground workings to go forth without proper covering from the chill winds that linger in the lap of spring. Nevertheless the death losses have been less than those reported from metropolitan centers and the conclusion is that Tonopah is still favored with the best climate on earth.

The first requisite to a healthy body is a healthy mind and if one permits himself to indulge in brooding he will likely find himself without the physical resistance essential to the maintenance of a healthy body. Keep your liver active and you may challenge the man who goes around peddling germ theories.

RUNNING NECK AND NECK

IN summing up the Liberty loan contributions the race for the highest distinction is disputed by two places, the names of which possibly have never been heard by one-thousandth of the average American readers. The places struggling for the honor of making the greatest individual subscription to the third Liberty loan are Ketchikan and Rhyolite. Both places are situated on the Pacific coast but they are as widely separated by distance as the mileage between the Atlantic and Pacific. In this state we are all familiar with the name of Rhyolite whose incarnation was one of the most wonderful architectural achievements of the desert country. It is an honor to feel that this hamlet still is retained as an integral part of Nye county and that the patriotism and honor of the few inhabitants caused that burg to roll up a record that may yet land it the coveted distinction of having made the greatest sacrifice to help the boys over there than any other community on the map. Ketchikan, commercially, geographically and financially, is the antithesis of the desert town since it thrives on the bounties of the ocean, the mines and forests whose products command war time prices. With a population of 3000 Ketchikan boasts that 100 subscribers took \$168,000 in bonds. On the other hand let the world take a peep at the relic of former greatness in southern Nevada where, with a population of 43 men, women and children, without any visible means of support, the subscription amounted to \$133 for every soul in the camp. Beat that if you can. It can't be done this time since the lists of the third Liberty loan are closed out. If any town, city or village wants to try to beat that record when the fourth loan comes around they are welcome to the competition. Then all hail Rhyolite, where the spirit that brought the Bullfrog boom to the burning wastes of southern Nye county still lives, and hail, all hail Rhyolite. If the remainder of the country had done as well as your two score people the Liberty loan would have been subscribed to the tune of \$12,300,000,000, instead of one-third of that amount.

THE WHITE CAPS DECISION

JUDGE AVERILL has put himself in the light of a real live booster since he has come out in an unqualified judgment affirming every finding of the jury in the White Caps case. He has knocked the apex contention cold, so cold that there will be no other suits of an analogous nature filed at least within the Manhattan district. The opinion, which is one of the most important handed down in Nevada, is so clearly fixed and so logically presented that there is not a ghost of a chance of an appeal to a higher court. The apex business in Nevada is knocked stiff and the Bonanza hands the glad mitt of friendship and congratulation to the court which had the distinction of differentiating so sharply on questions involving such delicate geological problems as those brought out in the White Caps-Morning Glory litigation.

OFFICIALS HEAVILY BURDENED

ALL wars of the past have been mere skirmishes by comparison with the present dire European conflict, and the men who are responsible for final victory by the United States, as officials of the government, have assumed duties little short of stupendous. That they have not made more and greater mistakes than they have redounds to their credit, says the Mining Record.

Metal and oil men, in dealing with government officials, should bear in mind that this is a time of unprecedented stress. While some things may be done by the government that do not always appear wise to the metal and oil men, as affecting their interests, and while they have at times raised a preliminary protest, nevertheless they will carry out all final official decisions with loyalty and alacrity. They know that the government must have co-operation under prevailing conditions, and any antagonistic actions on their part would only serve to aid their country's enemies. No set of men have shown a greater amount of real patriotism than those engaged in the oil and mining industries. President Wilson may depend upon them as implicitly as Napoleon depended upon the Old Guard.

Charlie Schwab has a way of his own of doing things and doing them at the right time. His latest move in cancelling two billion dollars in ship building contracts is what might have been expected from a man of his experience. He was appointed to get action on the atrophied nerves of the industry on which the nation relies to carry food and munitions to our boys in the trenches and he did so. His way naturally was not of the endearing order that smiles to the spoilsman and profiteers for he was not built that way. The young steel master took a survey and his eagle glance at once discovered the rottenness of the whole situation. The previous managers of the shipbuilding industry had gone to work on a basis that furnishing every incentive to builders to delay completion of contracts by loading themselves up with costly attaches in honorary positions whose salaries would have to be added to the cost of construction on the plan of paying 5 per cent bonus on the actual cost. Schwab came, saw and conquered with the result that with one stroke of his pen he swept two billion dollars of bonused contracts into the middle of the next century and substituted therefor the commonsense plan of naming an arbitrary price for his boats with every inducement for an early completion. This is the way to get results by introducing proper business methods stripped of the network of red tape that has nearly throttled the administration in its war management.

This is a good time to talk peace when brute force fails. But there is a terrible reckoning coming before the white winged angel settles down over the incarnadined battlefields of Europe.

BOXING FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS ESSENTIAL PART OF TRAINING

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 9.—Boxing is to be an essential part of the training of every British soldier henceforth. The average training period of the British recruit now is not more than six months, but several hours of each week will be devoted to boxing, partly in an effort to counteract the deadening influence of continuous drilling, and partly because boxing is regarded as the best possible means of developing the "combative spirit" in soldiers.

During the present summer a comprehensive program of boxing tournaments will be carried out in every training camp in England and American soldiers who are in camps here will participate in this part of the camp life.

In an instruction leaflet Colonel H. G. Mayes, director of the Canadian army gymnastic staff, says:

"The cultivation of the fighting spirit is the greatest problem with which we are faced. For some time past the bayonet has been our special weapon, and no other nation has ever achieved such success with cold steel. But there is something still lacking in the training; the soldier is taught the spirit of the bayonet, taught that he must strike hard to

kill, but he is not taught to take as well as give, punishment.

"There is practically only one pastime to give our men this essential experience. That is boxing. In no other sport is the spirit of give and take so strongly developed. And that is why a new era in the training of the British soldier has come into existence. We are going to try to teach our men that an offensive, combative spirit is the greatest asset a soldier can possess.

"In order to beat the Germans, the average soldier must realize that a tremendous effort has yet to be made, both physical and mental. Courage is created or largely based on confidence. Boxing teaches a man self-confidence, how to take a blow or a succession of blows, knowing that his opportunity is coming.

"What we owe to boxing and other sports in this crisis it is impossible to calculate, notwithstanding that only 10 per cent of the nation participated. The mere fact of watching boxing and other sports has tended in a measure to keep alive the combative instinct of the British race, although it must be remembered that watching a game may increase an individual's spirit, but does not improve his physique."

CLAY PRODUCTS OF COUNTRY DESERVE MORE CONSIDERATION

Most of us think clay is something as common and abundant as sand or gravel. Consequently it comes as a surprise to be told by the shipping board committee on mineral imports and exports in Washington, that even in this day of great shortage of ocean going ships we have to import from England every year 200,000 to 250,000 long tons of clay. Last year we imported more than 250,000 tons over the ocean.

Furthermore, a great part of this clay comes over in steamers loaded full and the rest in big steamers loaded with clay up to 50 per cent and more of their maximum carrying capacity. These ships put into Fowey, England, for their freight. To get this clay on and off the boats requires ten days on each cargo. An insignificant percentage of the clay is shipped as ballast. This represents small lots loaded into big liners at Liverpool. But it will be seen that the importation of English clay consumes an important amount of ship tonnage measured in days time lost because of natural delays incident to the transport of this freight.

Why do our manufacturers pay the high freight rates now necessary in order to obtain an article like clay from England? There is, as we all know, an abundance of clay in this country. A great deal of high grade clay is produced here, and of a character suitable for pottery, porcelain and other articles which require clays of special excellence in their manufacture. But not much over half of

clay of this grade that our industries require is domestic. When war broke out in 1914 only a third of it was domestic. We have not been able to develop and equip our deposits fast enough to make these English clay imports unnecessary. In fact it is doubtful whether we will produce as much high grade clay in 1918 as we did in 1917. Our manufacturers want the clay but they can not get anywhere near as much as they want. The reduced output is due to railroad and operating conditions and is not related to the character or size of the deposits which are capable of large production.

Domestic producers do not mine their clay quite as cleanly as their English competitors. Nor is the domestic clay as uniform in character. It will not bring the high prices paid for English clay. But more could be sold if it could be produced and carried to its market. Still more could be marketed if cleaner, more uniform clay were produced, for in that event the consumers would use a greater percentage of domestic and correspondingly less English clay in their mixtures.

FOR NERVOUS STRAIN

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, May 9.—Lieutenant Herbert of the French navy has invented a new system of intensive training for soldiers whose nervous systems have been weakened by prolonged war strain. The main features of the system consists of climbing trees, running on the hands, rolling on the ground, and fording streams.

ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICE GROWING

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 9.—The British government, through a new department known as the road transport board, is about to introduce a "van power scheme" for the control of every kind of road transport in the country.

The object of the plan, it is stated, is "to enforce every conceivable economy in reducing the duplication of all delivery services, to put every vehicle engaged in road transport to the best use in the essential trade interests of the country and to provide emergency transport for military purposes by using the surplus vehicles thus secured."

The country is being divided into thirteen districts, with a divisional board in each composed of experts in the transport trade. Every road vehicle will be registered and full particulars taken of its carrying capacity and character, and licenses will be issued showing the purposes for which each vehicle may be used. The whole scheme will go into operation about June 1.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza.

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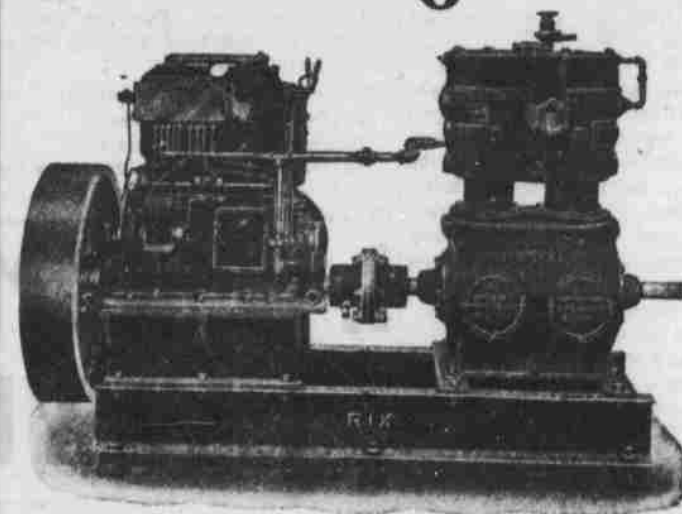
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